N°. 926

THE Boſton-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, January 4, 1773.

Meſſieurs Edes & Gill,

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your valuable Gazette, and you'll oblige one of your conſtant Readers. W. H.

" *Poſterity no doubt will be ſtruck, when it hears and reads of your Conqueſts, your Commands,——your countleſs Fights, and incredible Victories——your Triumphs; but if the Conſtitution of this City is not ſtrengthened by your Counſels, and guarded by your Laws, your Fame may traverſe and flutter thro' the World, but can never fix it to one collective Point of Glory.*" CICERO.

HAving obſerved in the Boſton Evening Poſt of Monday laſt, a publication inſerted at the requeſt of a number of the freeholders of the town of Roxbury, and called a " fair and impartial account of the proceedings of the town of Roxbury," at their ſeveral late town-meetings, I was extremely ſorry that theſe freeholders did not follow the example of the gentlemen at Marblehead, and publiſh their names to the world,—or that at leaſt the reſpectable Selectmen did not ſign this fair account.—But I have a better opinion of thoſe gentlemen. Perhaps ſome might think ſigning incompatible with the flaming expreſſions of being " ready to fight up to their knees in blood, or to die in a ditch for the liberties of their country," ſince it is an old and approved maxim, *that actions ſpeak louder than words.*

The whole ſcope and deſign of this fair account, as it is called, ſeems to be pointed at two *objects*——firſt, to ſcandalize the Moderator; and ſecondly, to wound a cauſe, which loudly calls for the ſupport and aſſiſtance of every true friend to his country.—With reſpect to the firſt, the perſon againſt whom the ſhafts of reproach are directed, is not much moved by them.—He is ſorry any ſhould dip their pen in gall,—but he has for ſome time experienced that the keeneſt reproaches and ſlanders of *ſome*, have, if any thing, rendered him the more reſpected: He therefore in the preſent caſe, views them rather with pity than reſentment. And were their notable publication to be no where read, ſave in the town of Roxbury, he would not trouble himſelf to write, or the public to read a Reply.—But as it is now made a matter of notoriety,—a regard to truth, the public cauſe, and his own character, call upon him to anſwer——and he thinks himſelf happy, that the impartial public are to be the judges.

This " *fair account,*" as it is called, begins with inſinuating that the Repreſentative handed about a petition for a meeting, which is not denied; neither has this Repreſentative ever been backward, either in private or public, to *aſſert* and *defend* the Rights of his countrymen. With reſpect to the " *ſame day's cloſe application*" to obtain ſigners, it is groundleſs; for he handed about the petition but one day only, and having obtained the number of 45 reſpectable Inhabitants, he delivered it to a friend, who returned it increaſed to the number of 88.—In conſequence of this, it is ſaid a meeting was appointed to be on the 16th of November. But here the fair Impartialiſt ſhould have mentioned the great neglect and indifference of *ſome* of the Selectmen, and that another Petition to back the former, (which they neglected) was ſigned by 20 reſpectable inhabitants, and would have been ſigned by a much greater number than the former, but was prevented by the appointment of a meeting.

When the meeting came, we are told that " the Moderator was choſen by 18 votes." It is not here inſinuated that the Moderator was not fairly choſen; but here theſe friends to the liberties of the people, as they are very deſirous of being called, and tho't to be, at ſome times, would hint to ſome (perhaps whom they alſo wiſh to pleaſe) that this meeting was very thin: We are however ſomewhere told, that we " *cannot ſerve two maſters.*"——It is then ſaid, that there was ſome debate on the propriety of calling the town together; during this debate, there was a ſimile advanced; it was the repreſentation of an *Officer walking off the parade, having ſurrendered his fortreſs on the firſt ſummons, for which he is hiſſed by the victors, and told that a wooden ſword beſt becomes him, whilſt one who makes a noble defence is careſſed by the victors for his bravery.*——It might alſo be here obſerved, that during this debate, ſome diſcovered as little wiſdom, or to be ſure prudence, as the Moderator might in his lengthy *harangue.*—After this it is hinted that a motion was made for a committee, which was not attended to: Here the fair writer is a little miſtaken.—After the debate, ſome gentlemen ſaid it was an important matter which was before them, but they could not tell what was beſt to be done. Here the Moderator replied, that he had collected his own ſentiments on the matter, and committed them to writing, (this was done at the requeſt of ſome reſpectable gentlemen the week preceeding the meeting, who determined to do the like, with a view to caſt them together, and collect a proper draft out of the whole, which they ſuppoſed would prevent an adjournment,) and if the town deſired it, he would read them; this was oppoſed by ſome who were for chuſing a committee; others inſiſted on the paper's being read: Upon which a vote was called for, when a very great majority were in favor of reading the paper, which was accordingly done; the contents of which appeared far from being diſagreeable to the town.——As this paper was now by a full vote laid before the town, the Moderator had no right to throw it under the table: He therefore aſked, if it ſhould be again read, which is ſuppoſed to be the want of decency or regularity in the fair account.——It was then motioned that this paper ſhould be put into the hands of the committee who were to be choſen, which was afterwards delivered to them.—" *The town then proceeded to the choice of a Committee.*" Here to have had the account fair, it ought to have been mentioned who nominated this committee, and that one gentleman who was poſted juſt by the Moderator nominated three of them, two of which the Moderator put, and that the gentleman had the politeneſs to charge the Moderator with partiality for refuſing to put the third. After the choice of the committee, the meeting was adjourned to November 23.

This meeting was full, the Committee reported a draft of Inſtructions, and after reading them, it was motioned that the report ſhould be put: Upon which it was aſked if the Proceedings of the town of Boſton were upon the table; the Moderator replied that he had them. It was then motioned that they ſhould be read; this was oppoſed by thoſe who were for having the report put: A previous queſtion was then propoſed, viz. Whether the report of the committee ſhall now be paſſed upon: It was determined in the Negative by a very great majority. The papers from the town of Boſton were then ordered to be read. (In the fair account it is ſaid, that the Moderator " *againſt all rule, inſiſted upon reading them,*" as if no vote had been taken on the matter.——However " *honeſty is the beſt policy.*"——After reading them, it was motioned that the inſtructions ſhould be taken up and acted upon, which after ſome debate were paſſed with a ſmall amendment.—The town then choſe a committee conſiſting of nine to conſider the Boſton papers, and report thereon at the adjournment, which was to be Dec. 14th, one o'clock, P. M.—The committee met in the morning of ſaid day, in order to prepare a report: Of the nine belonging to the committee, eight were preſent, (one worthy gentleman could not attend) The chairman was then aſked if he had prepared any thing as a report, he replied that he had, and produced the ſame, which he read—When finiſhed, a celebrated Major ſaid that he liked it; the Moderator who was one of the committee, ſaid he diſliked it, and gave his reaſons for it, and begged leave to read another draft, which was granted. After ſome pauſe, the gentleman before mentioned deſired the chairman to take into a fair draft what he had penn'd: After which, it was put round, ſix conſented to it and ſigned; the Moderator and one other diſſented. (this other gentleman is a man in advanced age, of ſtrict piety as well as a ſtaunch friend to his country, which he not long ſince diſcovered on a certain grand jury, which perhaps may have rendered him a little obnoxious to ſome.) After this the Major aſked the Moderator if he ſhould be in favour of the Boſton meaſures; he replied, that he flattered himſelf that he ſhould ſee them adopted before the meeting was over; the major replied that he ſhould move to have that matter determined by yeas and nays, to which he was anſwered that it was unprecedented in town affairs, but that he might have a poll which he ſaid he would, and deſired the town clerk to take the rate liſt with him, for that he believed there muſt be a ſcrutiny, this was before dinner: When the meeting was opened the report was read, upon which ſeveral gentlemen ſpake, ſaying, that they did not like the report for that it did not include ſo much as it ought to do Here the moderator ſpake and informed the town that, ſuch was the opinion of two of the committee, and that a draft more extenſive was read before the committee; it was then aſked if that draft were in the meeting, it was anſwered that it was; the call then from a great number was, let it be read; others at the ſame time oppoſing it, and inſiſting that the report ſhould be put: here ſome declared that the call for reading the paper was ſo great that if it were not complied with they would withdraw and leave the meeting——The Moderator now ſpake and ſaid it was immaterial whether the paper were firſt read or not, he would put the report if they liked it they would vote for it, but if they diſliked it they would reject it——The call then from the Major (before mentioned) was for a vote by yeas and nays, to which he was anſwered as before; a certain gentleman who ſtood by him then demanded a poll; the Moderator replied that when a poll was properly demanded he ſhould attend to it, as yet there had been no ſhew of hands——The report was then put, when the Moderator counted 27 hands, a perſon ſaid there were 28 or 29, the Moderator replied that he ſaw but 27; the negative was then put, when a perſon ſaid there was 23, the Moderator replied that he ſaw 26, a perſon ſpake ſaying here are ſome which I believe you do not count; the Moderator then ſaid gentlemen I cannot determine whether it be a vote or not; ſome then ſpake ſaying better poll, others that if the Moderator would ſtep up into the deſk he might poſſibly there better ſee; he accordingly did ſo, when the report was again put, but here as before the matter could not be determined, when the Moderator ſaid he would put it again; upon which ſeveral called out let us poll (in the fair account ſo called it is ſaid the vote twice obtained in favour of the report, and that the Moderator " *muſt have ſeen it was a fair vote*". However, a little more charity, eſpecially in " a fair and impartial account" as it is called would not have been amiſs; the Moderator does not chooſe to ſee through other mens eyes, perhaps if he would he might be called a clever fellow, which character he forfeited *with ſome* in the year 1770, by not acting directly contrary to his own ſenſe and reaſon, as well as an expreſs law of the province.) The Moderator then came down into the uſual ſeat, and ſaid gentlemen do you demand a poll—he was anſwered by perhaps 20 as well thoſe for as againſt the report yes; he then deſired thoſe in favour of the report to go on one ſide, and thoſe againſt it on the other of the alley, when he carefully counted each, upon which it appeared that there were for the report 30, againſt it 34. It was then ſaid by ſome who were in favour of the report, that ſome who voted againſt it were not qualified (meaning twenty pounds to a ſingle rate beſide the poll) the Moderator replied that doubtleſs there were ſome ſuch on both ſides the queſtion, and begged of them to conſider with what an ill grace a diſpute of this kind would appear abroad; that paying a tax to the amount of two third parts ſo much as the poll tax was deemed a qualification, and that all who were qualified by charter to vote in the choice of a repreſentative, had a right to vote in the inſtructing of him—But all this did not pacify ſome; the law in its ſtricteſt ſenſe muſt be adhered to,—to this the Moderator conſented, and deſired the inhabitants to keep their ſeats in order to a ſcrutiny, when a worthy gentleman who was amongſt thoſe in favour of the report, came out of the ſeat, ſaying, that he would not ſtay; one next to him aſked him why he would not ſtay; to which it is ſaid that he replied, that if they were going to drive matters to ſuch a length he would not ſtay amongſt them, and withdrew—Upon this, as if ſtruck with a pannick, they cried out that ſome of their party were gone. (It is ſaid " *all now ſeemed uproar and confuſion;*" and if it had been aſked, Who made a full ſhare of it? it would not have been amiſs in a fair account.) They then bid good-night, and retired, it is ſaid, " *in a body.*"——Whether this is meant a column, or, according to the Greek order, in Phalanx, or otherwiſe, it immaterial,—" *and left the Moderator with a ſlender party.*" O pitiful condition! not altogether unlike that of *Xenophon's*, after the loſs of the Greek officers, when in the bowels of Perſia. However, this ſlender party, being excellent as his ſoldiers were, " *excellent as being freemen,*" they did really " read, debate, digeſt and pals into a vote (which was unanimous) that all important and memorable mixture" of the importance of which the publick will judge, to whom the foregoing is ſubmitted, by their devoted humble ſervant.

The following may be depended upon as a genuine Extract of the Letter from Lord Dartmouth, to the Governor of Rhode-Iſland, dated Whitehall, September 4, 1772.

"THE particulars of that atrocious proceeding (referring to the burning the Gaſpee Schooner) have by the King's Command been examined and conſidered with the greateſt attention; and although there are ſome circumſtances attending it, in regard to the robbery and plunder of the veſſel, which ſeperately conſidered, might bring it within the deſcription of an act of Piracy; yet in the obvious view of the whole tranſaction, and taking all the circumſtances together, the offence is in the opinion of the law ſervants of the crown, who have been conſulted upon that queſtion, of a much deeper dye, and is conſidered in no other light, than as an act of High Treaſon, viz. levying War againſt the King.

" And in order that you may have all proper advice and aſſiſtance in a matter of ſo great importance; his Majeſty has thought fit, with the advice of his Privy Council, to iſſue his royal Commiſſion, under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, nominating Yourſelf and the Chief Juſtices of New-York, New-Jerſey, and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, together with the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court eſtabliſhed at Boſton, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for enquiring into and making report to his Majeſty, of all the circumſtances relative to the attacking, plundering and burning the Gaſpee Schooner. The King truſts, that all perſons in the colony will pay a due reſpect to his royal commiſſion, and that the buſineſs of it will be carried on without moleſtation; at the ſame time the nature of this offence, and the great number of perſons who appear to have been concerned in it make every precaution neceſſary. His Majeſty has therefore for the further ſupport in the execution of this duty, thought fit to direct me to ſignify his pleaſure to Lieutenant General Gage, that he do hold himſelf in readineſs to ſend Troops to Rhode-Iſland, whenever he ſhall be called upon by the Commiſſioners for that purpoſe, in order to aid and aſſiſt the civil magiſtrate in the ſuppreſſion of any riot or diſturbances, and in the preſervation of the public peace. I have only to add upon that head, that his Majeſty depends on the care and vigilance of the civil magiſtrates of the colony, to take the proper meaſures for the arreſting and committing to cuſtody, in order to their being brought to juſtice, ſuch perſons, as ſhall, upon proper information made before them, or before his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, appear to have been concerned in the plundering and deſtroying the Gaſpee Schooner.

" It is his Majeſty's intention in conſequence of the advice of his privy council, that the perſons concerned in the burning the Gaſpee Schooner, and in the other violences which attended that daring inſult, *ſhould be brought to England to be tried*; and I am therefore to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure, that ſuch of the ſaid offenders as may have been or ſhall be arreſted and committed within the colony of Rhode-Iſland, be delivered to the care and cuſtody of Rear Admiral Montagu, or the Commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in North-America for the time being, or to ſuch officers as he ſhall appoint to receive them; taking care that you do give notice to the perſons accuſed, in order that they may procure ſuch witneſſes on their behalf as they ſhall judge neceſſary; which witneſſes together with all ſuch as may be proper to ſupport the charge againſt them, will be received and ſent hither with the priſoners."

vid pa. 219

vid pa. 206. vid pa, 205. Capt. Heath vid pa. 1085. vid pa, 189. Mayor Mayha
vid pa. 206. (1) vid pa, 33. (2) vid pa, 201. (3) vid. Charles pa, 1077. vol. 2. vid pa, 97—101.

To W. // B. Eſq.

S I R,

I AM not about to anſwer your prolix performance in laſt Thurſday's Gazette. *That*, I leave to others who are at leiſure to pick out the ſenſe of it. By what appears, your *Speech* at the Town-Meeting in Cambridge muſt have been full as "lengthy" as your Roxbury Coadjutors have informed us their Moderator's was; and the part you acted may recommend you to the ſeat of Preſident of the Council on a new eſtabliſhment, for which no body doubts your qualification. Pray Sir be pleaſed to let us know whether you have not heard that his excellency the governor had received a letter from ſir Francis Bernard, aſſuring him that the Judges ſalaries were fixed by the crown? Did you not, I aſk it with due reſpect, hear the letter read at the Council Board or ſince? Do you not *bona fide* believe it to be true upon the authority of that letter only? What reaſon then can you offer for the opinion you freely gave, that the town of Cambridge was "too premature in acting upon the matter"? You ſay "wherever there is an office there is a truſt, whenever there is a material breach of truſt, there is a forfeiture, *and not otherwiſe.*" That may be good law: But has it been practiced upon, eſpecially of late? The office of a Juſtice of the Peace is a truſt; but was it declared forfeited by the Governor and Council in the caſe of Mr. Juſtice Greenleaf, upon that principle? Is not the office of Governor of this province a truſt? And will you ſay that the King may not diſplace him without any *material breach* of that truſt? Do you not remember that a late Governor of the Jerſeys was diſplaced, and for this very reaſon, becauſe he had granted the commiſſion of a Chief Juſtice *during good behaviour*? Does this or any thing that you have ſaid give us reaſon to conclude that the Judges "have their commiſſion now on that tenure, (viz. during good behavior) as truly as if ſaid words were in"? unleſs it be your bare authority.

I might offer ſeveral other queſtions to your conſideration, ſuggeſted to me by your late performance, but for want of leiſure muſt conclude with aſſuring you that I am, as far as you conſiſtently act the part of a *Son of Liberty*——

Your humble Servant.

vid pa, 214 M. Y.

NEWPORT, December 21.

We hear a houſe in this town is preparing for the reception of Admiral Montagu and his lady; ſo that it is not probable the ſhips, which are drawn near the town, have any hoſtile intentions.

From the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO be, or not to be, that's the queſtion: Whether our unalienable rights and privileges are any longer worth contending for, is now to be determined. Permit me, my countrymen, to beſeech you to attend to your alarming ſituation.

The ſtamp act you oppoſed with a ſpirit and reſolution becoming thoſe who were truly ſolicitous to tranſmit to poſterity thoſe bleſſings which our fore-fathers purchaſed for us in the wilds of America, at immenſe expence of blood and treaſure.—But behold an evil infinitely worſe, in its conſequences, than all the revenue laws which have been paſſed from the reign of Charles the firſt, to this time, now threatens this diſtreſſed, *piratically plundered* country.

A court of inquiſition, more horrid than that of Spain and Portugal, is eſtabliſhed within this colony, to enquire into the circumſtances of deſtroying the Gaſpee ſchooner; and the perſons who are the commiſſioners of this new-fangled court, are veſted with moſt exorbitant and unconſtitutional power. They are directed to ſummon witneſſes, apprehend perſons not only impeached, but even *ſuſpected!* and them, and every of them, to deliver to Admiral Montagu, who is ordered to have a ſhip in readineſs to carry them to England, where they are to be tried. Three of the commiſſioners are a quorum, who are directed to apply to General Gage for troops to protect them in their offices, and preſerve the colony from riots and diſturbances. The royal commiſſion for theſe gentlemen, together with their inſtructions, is tranſmitted to Admiral Montagu, who, upon being notified that they are convened in conformity to their appointment, is to attend them, and then deliver their commiſſion and inſtructions, and to be aiding with his ſage council and advice, whenever neceſſary. So much has tranſpired reſpecting this alarming Star-Chamber inquiſition.——And who among the natives of America can hear it without emotion!—Is there an American, in whoſe breaſt there glows the ſmalleſt ſpark of public virtue, but who muſt be fired with indignation and reſentment, againſt a meaſure ſo replete with the ruin of our free conſtitution.—To be tried by ones peers, is the greateſt privilege a ſubject can wiſh for; and ſo excellent is our conſtitution, that no ſubject ſhall be tried but by his peers. This eſtabliſhment is the grand barrier of our lives, liberties and eſtates; and whoever attempts to alter or invade this fundamental principle, by which the liberties of the people have been ſecured time immemorial, is a declared enemy to the welfare and happineſs of the King and him. The tools of deſpotiſm, and arbitrary power, have long wiſhed that this important bulwark might be deſtroyed, and now have the impudence to triumph in our faces, becauſe ſuch of their fellow ſubjects in America, as are ſuſpected of being guilty of a crime, are ordered to be tranſported to Great-Britain for trial, in open violation of Magna Charta. Thus are we robbed of our birthrights, and treated with every mark of indignation, inſult and contempt; and can we poſſibly be ſo ſupine, as not to feel ourſelves firmly diſpoſed to treat the advocates for ſuch horrid meaſures with a deteſtation and ſcorn, proportionate to their perfidy and baſeneſs?——Luxury and avarice, a more fatal and cruel ſcourge than war, will ere long ravage Britain, and ultimately bring on the diſſolution of that once happy kingdom.—Ambition, and a thirſt for arbitrary ſway, have already baniſhed integrity, probity, and every other virtue, from thoſe who are entruſted with the government of our mother country: Her colonies loudly complain of the violences and vexations they ſuffer by having their monies taken from them, without their conſent, by meaſures more unjuſtifiable than highway robbery; and applied to the baſeſt purpoſes, thoſe of ſupporting *tyrants* and *debauches*.—No private houſe is inacceſſible to the avarice of cuſtom-houſe officers: No place ſo remote, whether the injuſtice and extortion of theſe miſcreant tools in power have not penetrated.

Upon the whole, it is more than probable it is an almoſt abſolute certainty, that, according to the preſent appearance, the ſtate of an American ſubject, inſtead of enjoying the privileges of an Engliſhman, will ſoon be infinitely worſe than that of a ſubject of France, Spain, Portugal, or any other the moſt deſpotic power on earth: So that my countrymen, it behoves you, it is your indiſpenſible duty, to ſtand forth in the glorious cauſe of freedom, the deareſt of all your earthly enjoyments; and, with a truly Roman ſpirit of liberty, either prevent the faſtening of the infernal chains, now forging for you, and your poſterity, or nobly periſh in the attempt!—To live a life of rational beings, is to live free; to live a life of ſlaves, is to die by inches. Ten thouſand deaths, by the halter, or the axe, are infinitely preferable to a miſerable life of ſlavery, in chains, under a pack of worſe than Egyptian tyrants, whoſe avarice nothing leſs than your whole ſubſtance and income will ſatisfy; and who, if they can't extort that, will glory in making a ſacrifice of you and your poſterity, to gratify their maſter the d——l, who is a tyrant, and the father of tyrants and of liars.

AMERICANUS.

BOSTON, January 4, 1773.

At a General Council held on Thurſday laſt at the Council Chamber in Boſton, His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to nominate

Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Inferior Court for the County of Suffolk, in the Room of Joſeph Green, Eſq; reſigned.

Patrick Tracey, Eſq; and Stephen Hooper, Eſq; to be Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Eſſex.

To which Nominations His Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Daniel Waters of Malden, and Mr. William Euſtis of Chelſea, being below a Gunning after Wild-Fowl, diſcovered on the Graves, Part of a Wreck, and went aſhore to ſee what it was. After obſerving it, they came up to Malden; and next Day, with ſeveral others, went down with a Lighter to the Wreck, and ſav'd from thence the Cables, Anchors, three Pair Shrouds, ſome ſmall Rigging, a ſmall Part of the Sails, and the Foretop-ſail.—In hawling up one of the Anchors in 20 or 22 Feet Water, they drew up one of the People, with Mittens on his Hands, who had black Hair, and appear'd to be about 19 or 20 Years of Age: He had on a blue Surtout, a Jacket, a Pair of ſtript Trowſers, and blue Yarn Stockings, without Shoes; him they buried at Malden laſt Saturday Night.—By ſundry Things drove aſhore at different Iſlands, and a Cheſt taken up, the Papers therein contained make it apparent that ſhe was a Topſail Schooner, commanded and partly owned by Capt. Pike of Newbury, bound from the Mole to this Port, and is ſuppoſed to have unfortunately run on the Graves Saturday Night the 26th ult. It being then very dark and ſtormy, when every Soul periſhed. All Perſons claiming Property in the Goods ſaved, and proving the ſame, by applying either to Capt. Waters, or Mr. Euſtis, aforeſaid, may receive them on allowing cuſtomary Salvage.

MARRIED. At Roxbury, Mr. Thomas Maccarty, late of this Town, Merchant, to Miſs Sally Cotterell.

On Tueſday died greatly lamented, Mrs. Thankfull Leonard, Relict of the late Dr. Thomas Leonard, and youngeſt Daughter of the Hon. Thomas Hubbard, Eſq; in the 27th Year of her Age.—Her Remains were decently interr'd laſt Friday Afternoon.

Yeſterday departed this Life, Mr. Samuel Ruddock, B. A. youngeſt Son of the late Major John Ruddock, Eſq; deceaſed, aged 20 Years——His Funeral is to be next Wedneſday at Three o'Clock, P.M. if the Weather permit, at which Time the Friends and Acquaintance of the Deceaſed are deſired to attend.

DIED.] At Charleſtown, Capt. Nathaniel Sheaffe, Tonnecontil.

We hear the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the Offence of burning the Gaſpee Schooner, are arrived at Rhode Iſland. vid pa, 215

We alſo hear that Admiral Montagu, who was to DELIVER the Commiſſions to the Commiſſioners, when met, FORWARDED the ſame laſt Saturday, by Capt. Simons, of the Captain, now in this Harbour.

Wedneſday Capt. Hood and Jenkins ſailed for London. In Capt. Hood went Paſſengers John Calef, Eſq; of Ipſwich, Agent for a Number of Proprietors and Settlers in the Eaſtern Parts of this Province. Alſo, Mr. John Coffin Jones, of this Town, Merchant.

One Evening the Week before laſt, about 6 o'clock, a Fellow had the Boldneſs to go into a Shop in Kilby-Street (notwithſtanding two Perſons were ſitting in a Room adjoining which was parted from the Shop only by a Glaſs Door) and took the Money Drawer from behind the Counter with about 30 £. O. T. in Caſh; and although one of the Perſons almoſt inſtantly went into the Shop, he ran off with the Booty, and has not ſince been diſcovered.

On the 29th of November the Dwelling-Houſes of Mr. Ermatinger and Mr. Singleton, at Montreal were conſumed by Fire, as alſo a Stable, occaſioned by the Careleſſneſs of a Servant who went into the Stable with a Candle.

The Court at Albany was opened the 11th Inſtant for the Trial of the Money-makers. They had attempted to break Goal, but were timely diſcovered and prevented.

THICK SKULL, would acquaint the *anonymous writer* in *Draper*'s laſt paper, that he does not think himſelf in the leaſt "unlucky in the choice of his ſignature", as his choice was deliberate; rather thinks himſelf happy that the writer ſhould think that "the ſignature fits him", and that for once at leaſt he is like to have "*great proof*" in his favour.

WHEREAS Capt. Aſa Hatch, of the Schooner Dove, ſometime the latter End of October laſt, on his Paſſage from Boſton to Baltimore, came a-croſs the Wreck of a ſmall Sloop bound from Anguilla to New-London, and had been commanded by one Capt. Boardman, out of which he took ſome Sails, Rigging, &c. Any Perſon claiming a Right in the above are deſired to apply to Caleb Davis at the South End of Boſton.

For *Cape-Fear, North-Carolina*,

The Brig *Nancy*, lying at Griffin's Wharff. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board. She will on Thurſday next.

2d January, 1773.

Two Machines for cleaning Flax SEED, to be Sold; inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold a new Fall-back Chaiſe and Harneſs compleat: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

On THURSDAY next,

Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,

By Benjamin Church,

At his Uſual Place of Sale,

A great Variety of European Goods, conſiſting of Broad Cloth—Ratteens—Camblets—Shalloons—Callimancos,—Tammies—Frizes—German Serges—Iriſh Hollands—Checks—Oznabrigs—Houſe Furniture—as Tables—Looking Glaſſes—Chairs—Beds—Pewter—Houſe Furniture—Wearing Apparel—Watches, &c. &c. ——On THURSDAY NEXT.—

TO BE LETT.

An End of a Houſe, ſuitable for a Small Family, with a large Garden, &c. very pleaſantly ſituated near PETER CHARDON, Eſq'rs; at New-Boſton. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD at the Cellar under Mr. GAWEN BROWN's Shop in King-Street.

A Quantity of extraordinary good STRONG BEER,

Brewed at Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

Any Perſon who wants an honeſt faithful young Man to attend a Store, or to do other Labour, may hear of one by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

A Boy about 10 or 11 Years of Age; Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE, on TUESDAY the 12th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock Forenoon, at the Houſe of the late Mr. John Smith, deceaſed, in Hanover-Street, the Corner of Cold-Lane.

A Great Variety of Jewellery, conſiſting of very rich Earings, and Necklaces of various Sorts, a very rich and valuable Paſte Necklace, Paſte Shoe Buckles, Garnet Rings & Earings, Fiſh Tweezer Caſes, Smelling Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Caſe of Silver handled Knives & Forks, Stone Sleeve Buttons, Stone Jacket Buttons, Paſte Pins, 1 Pair plated Candleſticks and divers other Articles in the Jewellery Way—Alſo a rich China Turene and Diſh, Cotton Velvets, Long Lawn, Cambrick Threads, Darning Needles, black Laces, Tabby, Pelong Sattin, and a great Variety of other Articles.

// William Brattle Eſqr. ◊ vid pa, 202—206. ∨ vid pa, 206. ♀ vid Index under Judges
~~~ vid pa, 7. ¶ vid act pa. 53. vol. 1. ‡ vid Index vol. 1, under Stamp act. (1) Revenue Laws, are
~~~

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Charleſtown, legally Aſſembled on 7th December, 1772, and continued by Adjournment to the 28th of ſaid Month,—

VOTED, *Nem. Con.* that the following Inſtructions, be recorded and a Copy delivered to Mr. NATHANIEL GORHAM, our Repreſentative, and ſigned by the Clerk in Behalf of the Town.

A true Copy from Record,
Atteſt, SETH SWEETSER, Town-Clerk.

To Mr. NATHANIEL GORHAM, one of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives in this Province.

SIR,

BEING choſen by us the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Charleſtown, to the important Truſt of a Repreſentative: We rely on your paying proper Attention to our Advice and Inſtructions, whenever we think fit to offer ſuch, as we judge conducive to the Public Good, which we now DO, not from any Diffidence of your Ability, or Diſtruſt of your Integrity, but that at this critical Time, your Hands may be ſtrengthened and your Mind eaſed, by knowing the Sentiments of your Conſtituents.

It being reported, and we fear not without Foundation, that Salaries are annexed, by Order of the Crown, to the Offices of the Honorable Juſtices of the Superior Court in this Province, whereby they are made intirely independent of any Grant from our Great and General Court. This Step, (if really taken) requires the Attention of every Perſon ſubject to their Juriſdiction, who hath Life or Property depending; and is an Innovation of moſt dangerous Conſequence. As nothing can be of more Importance to the Happineſs of any People, than the abſolute Independence of thoſe, who are to paſs finally, on their Lives and Properties. So nothing can make our Honorable Juſtices of the Superior Court more abſolutely dependent, than their receiving their Salaries at the ſole Will of that Power, with whoſe Subſtitute their Commiſſions originate, and without whoſe Conſent they can not be diſmiſſed, be their Adminiſtration, ever ſo glaringly corrupt. Which has a Tendency to check the true Spirit of Liberty in this Province—to prevent a free Inquiry into the Violations of our excellent Conſtitution, which have been and we fear may ſtill be made—manifeſtly calculated to bribe ſuch Judges, as may be capable of being bribed,—ſecure their Deciſions in favor of a corrupt Adminiſtration, or by witholding the Salaries, cauſe them to reſign, and the Places filled with ſuch Perſons as will anſwer their Purpoſe. In order to prevent theſe and other dangerous Effects which may follow from the abſolute Dependence of the Judges upon the Crown for their Support, We adviſe and inſtruct you, to exert yourſelf, that the Salaries of the Honorable Juſtices of the Superior Court be *raiſed*, ſo as to be adequate to their important Stations and Services, and as independent, both on Prince and People, as poſſible.

We would not be underſtood, that the foregoing is the only Grievance we have to complain of; there are many more that might be pointed out. At preſent we ſhall mention only theſe,—The firſt and greateſt Grievance, and indeed the Foundation of almoſt all the reſt, is the raiſing a Revenue, by an Act of the Britiſh Parliament from the Colonies, without their Conſent, and applying it contrary to their Approbation.—To poſſeſs the Fruits of his Labor, in Security, is the greateſt Happineſs Man can enjoy; to be deprived of them againſt his Conſent, the greateſt Oppreſſion; but to ſee them applied towards ſupporting in Indolence and Luxury, Perſons inimical to our Conſtitution, is ſuch Inſult, joined to Oppreſſion, as may well juſtify all our Complaints.

The Extenſion of the Juriſdiction of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, is another Grievance, which we apprehend is of moſt dangerous Conſequence.

Great as theſe Grievances are, our Diſtreſs is increaſed, by reflecting on an Act, paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Britiſh Parliament, intitled, "An Act for the better preſerving His Majeſty's Dock-Yards, Magazines, Ships, Ammunition and Stores"—an Act in the framing of which our Legiſlature had no Share, and which ſtrikes at the greateſt of Bleſſings, perſonal Security to the Innocent,—as it expoſes the Lives and Fortunes of the moſt virtuous, to the low Revenge of any who are vile enough to be guilty of Perjury, or ſo abandoned as to ſacrifice an honeſt Man, to ſecure the Favor of ſome powerful Patron, which we have the greater Reaſon to fear; as by this Act, the Accuſed may be removed for Trial to any County in England, where he, by being a Stranger, loſes that Benefit, which would ariſe from his good Reputation was the Trial by a Jury of the Vicinity.—One of the juſteſt Complaints againſt the Inquiſitorial Court, in Romiſh Countries, is the apprehending Perſons ſuddenly upon Suſpicion and conveying them to Places, where they can have no Aſſiſtance from their Friends in making their Defence. And in our Opinion nothing in any Proteſtant Country, approaches nearer to an Inquiſition, than the Powers granted in the late Act.

Since this is our alarming Situation, and every thing dear to us, as Men and Britiſh Subjects is held in trembling Suſpence.—Since the Fate of unborn Millions may be depending: It is our ſpecial Advice and Inſtruction to you, at this Time of Danger and Diſtreſs, that you exert your utmoſt Endeavors, in every conſtitutional Way, in the General Court, to procure a ſpeedy Redreſs of all our Grievances, and a Reſtoration of that happy Harmony which lately ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

But above all, we adviſe and caution you againſt giving your Conſent to any Meaſures which may ſeem like recognizing the Power aſſumed by the Britiſh Parliament, or in the leaſt preclude us or our Poſterity from aſſerting our Rights as Men and Britiſh Subjects.

We wiſh you Succeſs in your Endeavors, and which we can not but flatter ourſelves (from the late happy Change in the American Department) you will meet with.

The Meeting was then diſſolved.

The following is a true copy of a Letter from the Town of CHARLESTOWN.

"*To the Committee of Correſpondence of the Town of Boſton.*

"Charleſtown, December 28, 1772.

"GENTLEMEN,

"THE Select Men of this town, at a town-meeting, legally aſſembled, the ſeventh of this inſtant, December, communicated a letter, which they had received from you, by order of your town.

"We deſire you, gentlemen, to acquaint the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, at the meeting, that viewing ourſelves equally intereſted with them in the common cauſe of natural and conſtitutional liberty; do return them our thanks for that vigilance and activity ſo often exerciſed by them for the general ſafety. That the aforeſaid letter, with the annexed pamphlet, containing their ſentiments upon matters of general concernment, has been conſidered by us, and that it gives us pleaſure to receive the thoughts of our brethren upon the ſituation of public affairs, at this alarming ſeaſon. We agree with them, that our rights are in many inſtances broke in upon and invaded, and that it is our deſire and intention to co-operate with our brethren in every part of the province, in all proper and legal meaſures, for the recovery of ſuch as are wreſted from us, and for the ſecurity of thoſe we ſtill enjoy—ſincerely hoping, that the all-wiſe God will direct to ſuch meaſures as ſhall be effectual for that purpoſe.

By order and in behalf of the Town,
SETH SWEETSER, *Town-Clerk.*

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Charleſtown, *legally aſſembled, the 7th December, 1772; and continued by adjournment to the 28th of ſaid month, voted,* nem. con. *that the above letter ſhould be ſent to the committee of correſpondence of the town of* Boſton, *and ſigned by the Town-Clerk in behalf of the Town.* A true Copy from Record,
Atteſt. SETH SWEETSER, *Town-Clerk.*

The Proceedings of divers other Towns, ſimilar to the above, we have not Room for in this Day's Paper.

This Day was publiſhed, price 8 Coppers,
And to be SOLD by
ISAIAH THOMAS,
At his Printing-Office, near the Mill-Bridge;
The BOSTON
Sheet ALMANACK:
Very Uſeful for Merchants, Shopkeepers and others, to paſte or hang up in Compting-Houſes, Shops, &c.

Six Months longer being allowed

the Creditors to the Eſtate of Andrew Hall, late of Boſton, deceaſed, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; We the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, give publick Notice that we ſhall attend that Service at the Houſe of Deacon Jonathan Brown, near Charleſtown Ferry, on the firſt Monday of this and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P.M.

Boſton, January 1, 1773.

B. Harrod,
D. Pecker,
J. Wendell.

TO BE SOLD Cheap by
Mrs. Sheaffe,
At her Shop the North Corner of Queen-Street, lately occupied by Mr. *Joſhua Green*,
All Sorts of GROCERIES,
Among which are,

Freſh Jar & Caſk Raiſins and Currants,
Superfine & common Philadelphia Flour, by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity,
Rice——ground ditto,
Brown Sugars by the Barrel, or leſs,
Choice Hyſon Tea at 20*ſ.* per the ſingle Pound, or leſs by the Quantity; alſo,
Some of a ſuperior Quality, at 28*ſ.*
Bohea and Souchong ditto,
Coffee by the Hundred or leſs,
Very fine Chocolate by the box or ſingle pound,
Spices, Citron, Almonds,
Capers, Olives, Anchovies,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pepper, Alſpice, Basket Salt,
Cayanne Pepper,
Very fine Muſtard,
Small Philadelphia Ruſk by the Keg or leſs,
Split Peaſe in Buſhel Caſks, or by the Quart,
Saltpetre,
Single refin'd Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf,
Alſo, a very excellent Sort of double ditto in ſmall Loaves,
Florence Oil, Turkey Figs,
Sugar Plumbs and Almonds,
Tamarinds, Starch, Flax,
Crown and Hard Soap,
Hair Powder,
Kippen's Snuff by the dozen or ſingle bottle,
Sago, Barley, Velvet Corks,
Oatmeal by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity,
15 and 18 Inch TD Pipes,
Choice French Indigo,
Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas,
Redwood, Logwood, &c. &c.

Alſo, Choice Frontiniac WINE by the Caſe or Bottle; Playing Cards, and an Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware.

*** *The above Articles are the beſt of their Kinds, and ſhe will eſteem the Cuſtom of her Friends and the Publick as a peculiar Kindneſs.*

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of Caleb Prentice, late of Cambridge, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Caleb Prentice, of Reading, Executor to the laſt Will of ſaid Deceaſed, or Abraham Watſon, Jun. of Cambridge, Attorney to ſaid Executor: And thoſe, who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Claims, for Adjuſtment.

Cambridge, Dec. 31, 1772.

Loſt at the late Fire, a Leather

BUCKET, with the Owners Name thereon, James Ferreter: Whoever has found the ſame, is earneſtly deſired to inform the Printers hereof.

Buried in the Town of *Charleſtown*, from *January* 1, 1772, to *January* 1, 1773.
Whites, 73. Blacks, 8. In all, 81.
Baptiſed in the Church there, 52.

The preceding Year's Account ſtands thus:
Buried, Whites, 51. Baptiſed 37.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Eight Whites. One Black
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Ten.

BURIALS and *BAPTISMS* in the Town of *Boſton*, from *January* 1, 1772, to *January* 1, 1773.

1772.	Burials. Whites.	Blacks.	Baptiſms.
January,	35	9	25
February,	30	8	33
March,	42	6	35
April,	39	3	27
May,	28	4	26
June,	29	4	36
July,	22	1	26
Auguſt,	43	5	32
September,	62	6	28
October,	60	1	23
November,	45	7	25
December,	23	5	23
	458	59	339
Baptiſed at the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead's*,			34

Buried in all, 517. Baptiſed, 373.

The Account for the Year 1771, ſtands thus:
Buried, Whites, 431. Blacks, 63. In all. 494.
Baptiſed in the ſeveral Churches, 393.

The Bills of Mortality in the Town of *Boſton*, for the Years following, viz.

Caſualties, &c.	Years.	W.	Bla.	Tot.	Ba.
	1701	146	0	146	Baptiſms not obtain'd till the Year 1731.
Small-Pox. —	1702	441	0	441	
	1703	159	0	159	
	1704	203	17	220	
	1705	238	44	282	
	1706	216	45	261	
	1707	225	38	263	
	1708	245	46	291	
	1709	295	82	377	
	1710	248	47	295	
	1711	305	58	363	
	1712	270	46	316	
Meaſles. — —	1713	380	100	480	
	1714	340	73	413	
	1715	281	55	336	
	1716	284	71	355	
	1717	371	80	451	
	1718	334	46	380	
	1719	253	51	304	
	1720	261	68	329	
Small-Pox. —	1721	968	134	1102	
	1722	240	33	273	
	1723	342	71	413	
	1724	360	47	407	
	1725	268	56	324	
	1726	290	53	343	
	1727	373	106	479	
	1728	385	113	498	
Meaſles. — —	1729	471	99	570	
Small-Pox. —	1730	749	160	909	
	1731	318	90	408	563
	1732	400	99	499	526
	1733	374	84	458	526
	1734	440	88	528	516
	1735	370	85	455	579
	1736	532	85	617	514
	1737	516	91	607	519
	1738	476	100	576	536
Meaſles. — —	1739	468	86	554	499
	1740	568	136	704	591
	1741	455	100	555	680
	1742	445	72	517	716
	1743	536	84	620	585
	1744	425	72	497	566
	1745	706	74	780	573
	1746	479	99	578	480
Meaſles. — —	1747	710	67	777	492
	1748	626	114	740	504
	1749	581	96	677	493
	1750	507	97	604	533
	1751	548	76	624	488
Small-Pox. —	1752	893	116	1009	357
	1753	418	63	481	396
	1754	380	54	434	439
	1755	419	65	484	442
	1756	461	65	526	441
	1757	361	73	434	415
	1758	467	57	524	423
Meaſles. — —	1759	565	64	629	376
	1760	508	68	576	417
	1761	448	83	531	412
	1762	390	66	456	418
	1763	344	63	407	418
Small-Pox. —	1764	471	77	548	367
	1765	508	52	560	479
	1766	400	45	445	424
	1767	403	65	468	439
	1768	369	48	417	414
Small-Pox. —	1769	579	66	645	440
	1770	404	79	483	415
	1771	431	63	494	399
Meaſles. — —	1772	458	59	517	373

(*No Entries receiv'd this Week.*)

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 48 min. after 7	Friday, 53 m. aft. 10
Tueſday, 23 min. af. 8	Saturday, 46 m. af. 11
Wedneſday, 9 m. aft. 9	Lord's Day 58 m. af. 12
Thurſday 2 min. after 10	Full Moon 8 D. 5 Af.

vid under Judges in Index. & vid Charter pa, 1077. vol, 2. ‖ vid Tea Act, pa,
(c) [illegible] & vid liſt of Infringements pa. 1100 ✓ vid pa, 176 & vid, page 164.
pa. 1085

WINES.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

Nathaniel *and* Joſeph Greene,

Choice Fayal, St. Georges, St. Michaels, Teneriff and Madeira WINES. As they pick'd out from ſome Hundreds of Pipes in each Place by a good Judge, they doubt not of being able to ſuit any one who may want to Purchaſe.

N. B. A convenient Store to be Lett on Greene's Wharff. Inquire of Nathaniel Greene.

WHEREAS the Right Honorable Lord William Campbell, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Iſland of Cape-Breton, &c. hath granted to Lawrence Kavanagh of Louiſbourg, on the Iſland aforeſaid, Merchant, his Licence of Occupation for Fiſh Rooms, Stores, Wharves, &c on ſaid Iſland: The ſaid Kavanagh being very deſirous to promote the Fiſhery at Cape-Breton—Hereby gives Notice to any Perſons upon the Continent, who may chuſe to be Adventurers in that Branch of Buſineſs, that if they will ſend any Veſſels there, to the Number of Ten Sail or under, they ſhall be accommodated with Rooms for curing their Fiſh, and with Stores and Wharves gratis, and every other Aſſiſtance poſſible; that they ſhall be ſupplied by the ſaid Kavanagh with Liſbon or Cadiz Salt, at Three Dollars per Hogſhead, and all Sorts of Fiſhing Utenſils and Dry Goods on the moſt moderate Terms. Any Gentlemen who chuſe to be concerned, are deſired to apply to Captain Iſaac Phillips at New Boſton for further Particulars. The ſaid Kavanagh will make the Fiſh, if deſired, on the ſame Terms as it is done on the Continent, if ſeaſonable Application is made: And for any Debts contracted, will take merchantable Fiſh at Two Dollars three-fifths per Quintal, and Weſt India Fiſh at a Cuſtomary Price.

(Copy.) LAWRENCE KAVANAGH.

Louiſbourg, November 17, 1772.

Lent, loſt or left, about three

Months ſince, a Lad's Blue Cloth Great Coat, who now ſtands in Need of the ſame—If lent, the Perſon that will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be rewarded for their Trouble.

BROWN SUGARS

Very good, ſuitable for Shops, to be Sold in large or ſmall Quantities, by

John Baker, *North-End.*

Likewiſe, Choice DUMB FISH.

To be Sold at Store No. 6 leading down to Treat's and Spear's Wharffs, and next to Mr. Ellis Gray's oppoſite the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall, by

James Swan,

The neweſt Flour—Coffee—Bar Iron—Rum—Loaf and Brown Sugars—Spices—choice Raiſins, &c. &c.—very reaſonable.

Any Gentleman that wants a Perſon

to tend on a Store or Warehouſe, may hear of one who can be well recommended for his Honeſty and Faithfulneſs. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

The Schooner *Johonnot*, now lying

at Mr. Dummett's Wharff, near the Sign of the Schooner, Nicholas Murphy, Maſter, being a good Veſſel, and well found, will ſail in a few Days for Virginia. Any Gentlemen that wants to Freight or go as Paſſengers, may very reaſonably agree with the abovesaid Maſter.

Loſt laſt Friday upon the Road in Milton,

a Muff and Tippet, in a Muff Caſe.——Whoever has found the ſame and will return it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Taken up in Boſton Harbour

laſt Thurſday Morning, a ſmall Moſes Boat, the Owner may have her again telling the Marks and paying Charges, by Inquiring of JOHN OWEN, Boat Builder, North End Boſton, who has the ſame.

Chimney Sweeping,

Done in the compleateſt and moſt careful Manner, by Michael Mulloney, Chimney-Sweeper from Dublin in Ireland, who will wait upon Gentlemen, Ladies and others, upon the ſhorteſt Notice being ſent to him to John Magees, in Fitch's-Lane, between King-Street and the Market-Place.

For *LONDON*,

The Ship *Boſton-Packet*, *Nathaniel-Byfield Lyde*,

Maſter, is three Quarters loaded, and will ſail in Ten Days; has fine Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on Board, at the Long-Wharff, or at *William Dennie's* Store in King-Street. Boſton, Dec. 19.

Taken from a long-ſide the

Brigantine Dolphin, James Scott, Maſter, a few Nights paſt, a Yawl, about 13 or 14 Feet long. Any Perſon, (except the Thief) bringing her to ſaid Maſter, or to *William Dennie*, ſhall be rewarded. Dec. 19.

A few Hogſheads of choice Grenada Rum

To be ſold cheap for Caſh, by ISAAC WINSLOW Jun. Alſo, a quantity of Salt—New-England Rum—Sugar—Philadelphia Flour—&c.

Jonathan Williams, jun.

RESPECTFULLY ACQUAINTS THE PUBLIC,

That he has received by the laſt Veſſels,

An Additional Aſſortment of

Superfine BROAD-CLOTHS

of the moſt faſhionable Colours at preſent worn in LONDON, which he flatters himſelf will fully anſwer every Gentleman's Expectation who will pleaſe to favour him with a Viſit.

As well as ſuperfine he has a good Aſſortment all other CLOTHS, which he will ſell exceeding Cheap.

AT HIS CLOTH-STORE,

In Ann-ſtreet, below the Draw-bridge, and directly oppoſite the Drum-maker's at the Head of Barrett's Wharf, for

READY *MONEY* ONLY.

He ſells alſo all Kinds of ENGLISH GOODS, at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh, at his Shop in ſaid Street; where conſtant Attendance is given and the ſmalleſt Favour gratefully Acknowledged.

FIRKIN BUTTER

To be Sold by SAMUEL and STEPHEN SALISBURY, at their Shop two Doors to the Southward of Doctor Silveſter Gardner's in Marlborough Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A Diſtill-Houſe in good Repair,

with one Still upwards 1200 Gallons, and two ſmall Stills, three Wells with ſufficient Quantity of good Water, a large Wood-Houſe and Wharff, with every other Conveniency for carrying on the Diſtilling-Buſineſs, now in the Occupation of William Hickling and Son. Alſo a convenient Dwelling-Houſe adjoining to ſaid Diſtill-Houſe, with good Cellar and Pump, and another Houſe with Pump, Yard, Garden and Wharff, now in the Occupation of William Sinclair, with a fine Store on ſaid Wharff 80 Feet long, all ſituated near the Flood Gates Weſt-Boſton.

A Brick DWELLING-HOUSE in King-Street, at the Corner of Fitch's Alley, with a good Well of Water and other Conveniencies. And a new Store in Battery March Street. For further Particulars, enquire of Capt. Job Prince on Long Wharff, or of William Hickling in King-Street. Boſton, 16 Dec. 1772.

To be Let and enter'd upon immediately,

A lower Room fronting on King-Street

next to the Sign of Admiral Vernon—has been uſed for a Notary's and Inſurance Office, but is ſuitable for a Shop——Any Perſon inclining may be accommodated with a Chamber over it, enquire of William Thompſon.

John Barrett & Sons,

Hereby Notify their Cuſtomers,

That they have received by Capt. *Peaſe* from *London*,

An additional Supply of low prized,

fine and ſuperfine BROAD CLOTHS, of the moſt faſhionable Colours, with ſuitable Linings & Trimmings, which renders their Aſſortment in thoſe Articles compleat, and which with a Variety of WINTER GOODS, already advertiſed, will be Sold at an exceeding low Rate for Caſh by Wholeſale and Retail at their Store near the Mill Bridge.

Whereas there has been great

Neglect on the Part of the Owners of ſundry Veſſels in the Plantations in not complying with the Act of the 7th and 8th WILLIAM 3d. C. 22, and more particularly the 21ſt Sect. wherein it is enacted, "That no Ship's Name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards changed without regiſtering that Ship *de novo*, which is required to be done upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled, and in Caſe there be any Alteration of Property in the ſame Port, by the ſale of one or more Shares in any Ship after regiſtering thereof, ſuch Sale ſhall always be acknowledged by Indorſement on the Certificate of the Regiſter, before two witneſſes, in order to prove that the entire Property in ſuch Ship remains to ſome of the Subjects of Great-Britain, if any Diſpute ariſes concerning the ſame."

AND WHEREAS all Veſſels trading at or belonging to any Port in America, the Owners or Maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the Directions given in the ſaid Act, will be liable to the ſame Proſecutions and Penalties as if ſuch Veſſels were owned entirely by Foreigners:

The Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms therefore give this Notice, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, SAM'L MATHER, pt. Sec'y.

15th *December*, 1772.

New Raiſins, and Malaga Wine,

to be ſold at RICHARD CLARKE and SONS, their Store in King-Street. Alſo, a few Hogſheads Muſcovado Sugars, and a ſmall Quantity of Cocoa.

Choice FIRKIN BUTTER,

to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF, at the South End near the Hay-Market. (their)

WANTED,

Hollands Gold Ducats,

SUCH Perſons as are in Poſſeſſion of any, by applying to Edes & Gill, may receive their Value, i. e. £.5 1s. 4d. per Oz: together with a Commiſſion for their Trouble of 2½ per Cent.

Said Coin is a broad very thin Piece of Gold, of the Weight of half a Piſtole, but is often refuſed in Payment, being Foreign, & of generally unknown Quality & Value.

John Waldo,

At his Shop and Store the South part of the Town, third door from the Lamb-Tavern,

HEREBY Notifies his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt receiv'd from Briſtol and Liverpool, an additional ſupply of Goods, being a large and fine aſſortment of Staffordſhire, Briſtol and Nottingham Pottery Ware, conſiſting of a large quantity of cream-colour'd and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, tea, coffee, ſugar and cream pots, very neat flower ſtands and pots, alſo diſhes, plates, bowls, mugs, &c. neat tureens with ladles, neat bread and fruit baſkets with ſtands, a variety of ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, with a general aſſortment of cream, white, enamel'd, brown, black and delph ware, either by the caſe, dozen, or ſingle article, which he will ſell extremely cheap, having them (purchas'd with the caſh) directly from the manufacturers: Town and country ſhopkeepers may depend being ſupply'd on as low terms as at any ſtore in Boſton.

Likewiſe beſt Jamaica Sugars per the hogſhead, barrel or leſs, from 17 to 13 £.

Choice cocoa per the bag hundred or leſs,
Coffee per bag, pepper per bag or leſs,
Chocolate per box, dozen or leſs warranted pure,
Piemento, cotton, beſt French Indigo,
Flaſk oyl, rice, caſe bottles and caſes,
Engliſh muſtard, logwood, redwood,
Allum, copperas, proof glaſſes,
15 inch T. D. pipes per the box,
Single and double refin'd ſugar, raiſins per the Caſk,
Spices of all ſorts,
Choice capers per caſe or bottle,
Bohea, ſouchong and fine green tea at 16ſ. per pound,
Brimſtone per hogſhead, hundred or leſs,
Weymouth cheeſe,
A few firkins of very good butter,
The beſt eaſtern peas,
Dum fiſh per quintal, Rock and Liſbon ſalt,
20d, 10d, 8d, & 4d nails per the caſk or leſs,
A large beam and ſcales with chains and will weigh a Ton.

John Welſh

Begs Leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, in Town and Country, That he has Removed into Union-Street, between the Cornfields and the Conduit. Where he has for Sale,

An Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Hard Ware Goods; alſo Cypher and Brilliant Earing, Button, Ring and Buckle Stones, Foyl, Chapes, Files, and moſt Articles made uſe of by the Jewellers, Goldſmiths, Clock and Watchmakers, at a low Rate.

N. B. Ready Money for old Gold and Silver Lace burnt or unburnt.

ENGLISH, INDIA and SCOTCH GOODS,

To be Sold at the Shop of

DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Jun.

In Union-Street,

BOSTON.

A Compleat Aſſortment of Winter GOODS, which are well charg'd, and will be Sold at ſo low Terms, that he doubts not of giving entire Satisfaction to every Perſon that may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom.

N. B. A few Canniſters very fine Hyſon Tea at £.6 per Pound.

Public Notice is hereby given to

the Proprietors of *Silveſter-Town*, lying on Andreſcoggin River, in the County of *Cumberland*, that ſaid Proprietors at their Meeting, legally held by Adjournment, on the 7th Day of October 1772, Voted to raiſe a further Tax of *Thirty Shillings* on each Original Right, to be paid to Mr. *Charles Turner*, their Treaſurer, for bringing forward the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip, on or before the 15th Day of March 1773.

WILLIAM TURNER, Prop. Clerk.

Scituate, Dec. 15, 1772.

A good FARM 10 Miles from Boſton,

TO be Exchanged for Engliſh or Weſt-India Goods, Braziers Ware or Caſh, on very moderate Terms.——May be entered upon immediately or next Spring. Inquire of the Printers.

Boſton: Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1773.